BY POWER & JONES

E. BARKSDALE, EDITOR.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

JACKSON, MISS.

OF THE CITY AND STATE.

Thursday, : : : : December 5, 1867 Mr. Johnson and Tennessee Legislature.

The National Intelligencer, the organ of President Johnson, denounces the Legislature of Tennessee for the passage of resolutions instructing its Congressional delegation to vote for articles of impeachment

against that high functionary. The Jacobins of Tennessee deserve all the bitter reproaches which that able journal is capable of beaping upon them. They are a corrupt and self-seeking crew, incapable of any wise or just measure of legislation -By the aid of federal bayonets, they hold in subjection the great mass of the virtuous and patriotic citizens of that State, who are not permitted to enjoy an equality of privilege with the vicious and ignorant blacks; and their effort at statesmanship, has no higher object than the gratification of a mean spirit of revenge upon this outraged class, and the continuation of their ill-gotten and unjust authority. Every patriot in this wide land should scourge with a scorpionlash of scathing invective, this ignoble and and dastardly crew, until they are driven with shame and confusion from the seats of power which they desecrate and degrade.

But when the ears of Mr. Johnson are vexed by the yelping of this vile pack of hounds and curs at his heels, does he not recall to mind the fable of Acteon, who was chased and torn by the dogs he had fed, and of the benefactor who was stung by the viper he had warmed into life? When the knaves and fanatics at Nashville are howling like famished wolves for his destruction, he will bitterly remember that he above all other men, is responsible for the wicked and illegitimate dynasty with which the people of Tennessee are cursed. The foundations of the government from which these monstrous crimes against justice and humanity have sprung, were laid when he was military governor of that State. Its corner stone is the ungenerous sentiment which he himself expressed, when he declared that "treason "must be made odious, and that traitors "should henceforth have no voice in the ad-"which they are to live." It is this expression, as applied to the great army of brave and generous spirits who followed the fortunes of the Confederacy, that lies at the very foundation of the intolerant and proscriptive government of Tennessee, and is embodied in all its infamous acts.

In illustration of the rule of Providence by force of which the bad conduct of men sooner or later becomes the executor of their own punishment, these Tennessee Jacobins thus invested with authority, have turned upon the chief author of the influences that have given them political life. In consideration of his later good intentions, and just actions, we sincerely wish Mr. Johnson a safe deliverance from his persecutors.

## The Cultivation of Cotton.

The report of Mr. Wells, special commissioner to the Secretary of the Treasury, from which extracts are printed in another column, under the title of "Cotton Tax, contains some information which should be put to valuable account by those most concerned in the culture of what hitherto has been our leading staple.

The statistics contained in this paper explain the cause why America no longer controls the cotton market.

In 1860 the Southern States furnished eighty-five per cent. of the cotton used in Europe. The consumption that year was 1, 844,700,000 pounds. In 1866 Europe obtained a supply of 1,633,714,326 pounds, of which less than forty per cent. was from the United States, and this with a delivery of 2,000,000 bales. Mr. Wells estimates that the crop this year will be 2,650,000 bales of 460 pounds. Deducting one million bales for home consumption, this will leave 1,750,000 bales for export, or 2,125,000 bales of 400 pounds. If other countries produce as much cotton as in 1865 the quantity will be 1,485,000 bales. 400 pounds, making a total available cotton supply for Europe of 4,610,000 bales, which will be equal to that of 1860, when there was a large surplus; and of this the United State will furnish less than 47 per cent., instead of 85 per cent. at that time.

The estimate of two millions seven hun. dred and fifty thousand bales as the crop figure by 700,000 bales. But correct the figures of the Commissioner so as to reduce them to 2,000,000: and still it is evident that under the encouragement of high prices and the determination of foreign interests to become independent of American productions, the world has produced more cotton than it can consume; and that prices must remain low through the operation of the inexorable law of supply and demand.

The conclusion from these statistics in that our agricultural people must cease to look to this article as their chief source of subsistence, or even of revenue. They will not act wisely to abandon its culture entirely but to become independent they should diversify their crops, and produce everything their soil is capable of yielding for the support of life.

It is said that the "country that can stand the lowest prices, will ultimaltely take the control of the market." To succeed in this object, our producers must pursue the plan indicated, which is to raise provision crops, and thus keep at home for circulation among themselves the sums they have been accustomed to expend in the Northwest for corn, Sour, meat &c. Auxiliary to their other efforts in this direction, they must also learn the value of manures and of labor saving machinery.

Col. McCardle, having been released on bail from military confinement, and pending the trial of his cause before the Supreme Court, has resumed his editorial labors on the Vicksburg Times. We congratulate the readers of that excellent and deservedly popular journal. It is no reflection upon the protem. to say that the Times, without McCardle, is the play of Hamlet, with Hamlet omitted.

Two or three dead babies are picked up every day in New York streets.

Commissioner Wells' Congratulation.

Commissioner Wells, in his special report on the enormous figure of 2.000,000 of bales!was 5,000,000, (in round numbers,) we are puzzled to understand what there is in the barren results of 1866 to afford delight, or to gratify by and contented state of slavery, which his of this month: Maker designed him to occupy, to the wretched destitution and suffering to which he has been reduced by his sudden emancipation.

We were told by sentimentalists, that involuntary labor was the bane of the South, and prophecies, are now congratulating themselves tions: that not quite two-thirds of its cotton supply that while the production of cotton has fallen off nearly two-thirds in consequence of the destruction of the involuntary labor system, the production of all other commodities has decreased proportionally.

The Cotton Tax.

Extract from the Report of Special Commissione

Wells, to the Secretary of the Treasury. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF SPECIAL COMM'R OF THE REVENUE, Washington, Nov. 21, 1867.

When the Internal Revenue Tax of three | ment under any circumstances. cents per pound was imposed upon raw cotton, by the act of July 13, 1866, the average price of "middling" cotton in New York for the preced- accede to the terms of the above resolutions, ing twelve months had been in excess of forty cents per pound, and for the twelve months next succeeding, was in excess of twenty-five cents per pound; at which range of prices the tax in question was undoubtedly less burthensome than the taxes imposed and still maintained on the other forms of domestic industry At the same time it has been generally as

sumed in almost all previous debates and reports on the subject, that the tax on cotton was a temporary measure, called for and only to be | the obligation of contracts. defended on the ground of the necessity of the nation, and to be repealed at the earliest moment when its continuance seemed likely to prove a serious impediment to domestic proluction, or an undesirable stimulus to the foreign cultivator. That those contingencies are now imminent, and that the time has arrived when the policy of raising revenue from a tax upon cotton should no longer be adhered to, will, it is believed, appear evident from the fol-

lowing facts and statistics: The principal competitor to the United States in the production of cotton is India, and the price of India cotton has been materially adanced during the past five years through two agencies-first, by improvements in machinery for its manufacture; and secondly, in conequence of an improvement in its quality, due to increased care in handling; to the use of exotic seed, and to the transfer of native seed from districts which have heretofore yieled the best staple to those where the production has been inferior. It is to this latter agency that "ministration of the government under the recent marked improvement in India cotton is, perhaps, more especially to be attributed than to any other. But be the causes what they may, it may be affirmed that where India otton formerly bore the relation of one-half to we-thirds of the value of American, it now bears the relation of two-thirds to three-fourths, while a portion of the crop is fully equal to middling uplands for the manufacture of heavy

> Evidence exists tending to show that the present tax of two and a half cents per pound n American cotton is equal to a premium of at least fifty per cent. upon the cost of raising cotton in India, and by some authorities it is aleged to be even greater. The tax, therefore, could with propriety be imposed only while the aggregate supply of cotton was less than the demand, and the prices consequently far above the normal rate. The largest consumption of cotton in Europe, in any one year, was in 1860, when it amounted to 4,321,000 bales. equal to 1,844,700,000 pounds. Of this amount the United States furnished eighty-five per cent., and there can be but little doubt that a surplus of cotton goods was produced that year, even with the stimulus which the low cost of the staple then prevailing undoubtedly afforded to consumption.

In the year 1866 Europe obtained a supply of 4,513,028 baies, averaging 362 pounds each, equal to 1,633,714,326 pounds of which less than forty per cent. was from the United States. But this quantity, although somewhat less in bounds than the supply of 1860, was too great for the demand for consumption at the prices ruling, and about 300,000 bales were added to the stock on hand in European markets; which stock, on the 1st January, 1867, the close of the European cotton year, was as follows: in Great Britain 581,570; on the continent 170,000; total 741,570 bales,

If we estimate cotton at 400 pounds to the bale (as has been the custom in the United States on the returns of the census,) the comparative supply will appear as follows, subject to a slight variation, from the fact that

of January, and that of the United States to evidence of Weakness for any man to publish the 1st of September, in bales of 400 pounds his business. The result is three times the CONSUMPTION OF EUROPE IN 1860. 

SUPPLY OF EUROPE IN 1866.

The consumption of Europe in 1862, the year of smallest supply and highest prices, was 50,500,000 pounds, or in bales of 400 pounds, ,876,256. The proportion of American cotton in this year was somewhat larger than at a later date; but in 1865, it was less than eight

year ending Sept. 1, 1867, is estimated to have been from 1,000,000 to 1,800,000 bales, out of a total delivery of over 2,000,000 bales-the sur- stance, it is a wise man who advertises a great of 1867, is a fallacy. It will not reach that plus being old cotton; but while this product deal when he advertises at all. And wiser yet was far more than could have been anticipat- is the man who takes advantage of dull times ed by the most sanguine friends of free labor, to publish his business. The most advantathe crop in question was in reality a faiture, it grous time for advertising is when business is vorable than almost any heretofore experienced.

The season of 1867, has, however, proved ward is estimated by few commercial authorities at less than 2,500,000 bales of 400 pounds each, and may even reach an aggregate of 3,000,-

In considering the subject of the production of cotton in the United States, with reference to the influence of the tax, it is desirable to take a larger rather than a smaller estimate of the present crop; and we assume, therefore, the product of the year to be 2,750,000 bales of 400 pounds each. If from this we deduct 1,-600,000 bales for home consumption and for an addition to the small domestic stock to be held over, we have 1,750,000 bales available for ex- kinds of domestic stock, especially by cows and port, or 2,125,000, estimated at 400 pounds swine. They last, however, but a short time. each. If now, other countries shall produce and when desired for culinary purposes, are as much cotton as in 1866, (and there is no evidence as yet of appreciable decrease,) the quantity from other countries than the United States, estimated in bales of 400 pounds each, will be 2,475,000, making a total available cotton supply of Europe of 4,610,000 bales. Such a supply will be equal to that of the year 1830, to eighteen inches of clean, well-dried wheat, when there was undoubtedly a surplus; but of oat or rye straw, and place therein a layer this quantity the United States will now furnish less than 47 per cent., instead of 85 per

cent, in the year referred to. In short, under the stimulus of high prices, the world has produced more cotton than it can consume at the prices of the day. To cheapen prices may greatly extend the consumption, after the recovery from the first shock of so great a change. But, in this fall of the produced more cotton than it for winter use. A gentleman in one of the midland counties says:

"I am now feeding my mileh cows and other stock on pumpkins of last year's growth. They were carefully packed in straw as soon as har. prices, the profit of the producer, resting upon the higher prices which invited his outlay, has to a very great extent, and for the time been

Mr. Pryor Lea, of Texas, Superintendent of Public Instruction, has issued an address to the people of that State on the subject of education, the gist and pith of which is contained in the following sentences: But whence come the thoughts and feelings

freighted with Man's Spiritual Destiny? They are self-evident realities — but they could not originate from merely physical senses, be-cause their instrumental and cognate creations are from contacts of congruous materialities. Mr. Lea, if we are not mistaken, is fatherin-law of our esteemed fellow-townsman

David Shelton, Esq.

The Regulation of Labor.

We find in the Southern Herald (Liberty, Miss.,) the proceedings of a meeting of planthe cotton tax, goes out of his way to congrat- ers, held at Talbert's precinct, in Amite ulate the "sanguine friends of free labor" on | County, on the 23d ult., to consider the reguthe fact that the cotton crop of 1866, reached lation of labor for the ensuing year. A committee having been appointed, consisting of When it is borne in mind that in 1860 the yield Messrs. H. H. Rateliff, T. G. Roberts, A. J. Van Norman, T. M. Mercer, Wm. L. Huff, the self-sufficiency of those sentimental philo- and C. F. Thompson, the following resolusophers and political economists who advoca- tions were reported, and laid over for

WHEREAS, The planting interest of this suits disturbed in consequence of the difficulty of hiring freedmen who will faithfully comply with their contracts, and believing that her productive industry would thrive the adoption of certain stringent measures upon the overthrow of the system; and yet | necessary to secure the desired reform in our the men who have indulged these extravagant | present system of labor, we therefore pledge ourselves to abide by the following resolu-

Resolved, 1. That when we hire freedmen have been destroyed! Mr. Wells might have they concede to us the right to control stated further, as a cause of congratulation, their time and labor as our interest and convenience requires, and they have no right to misuse or abuse either without our

> Resolved, 2. That in hiring freedmen for another year, we require them to expressly stipulate to use their time and services for our own interest and advantage, and if they | the Southern States, and accepted their ratbegin to neglect their duties and lose time by stopping their work during the week and attending "club meetings," without our permission, such bands shall be dismissed from Union. The Constitution is supreme law our services and his wages forfeited.

shall be thus discharged, we pledge ourselves not to hire or give such freedmen employ-Resolved, 4. We cannot and will not contract or hire any one who will hesitate to

as it is risking too much and trusting too far to contract otherwise. 5. That we bind ourselves to furnish our hands with provisions unless we know them

to be well prepared to supply themselves. 6. That these resolutions are not conceived in any spirit of revenge, or to oppress the freedmen, but as the best, quickest and surest means of enabling him to appreciate 7. That we be always punctual, just gen-

erous and kind to all freedmen faithful to perform the duties assigned them, and give them such encouragement as will induce others to pursue a like policy, 8. That we endeavor to elevate the character of the freedmen by stimulating him to

about facilities and opportunities to educate 10. That all persons approveng these resolutions be requested to endorse them by the signature of their names.

economical and industrial pursuits.

Heading Cabbages in Winter.

In the fall of the year, when it is time to gather cabbages, we always find more or less of them that have not formed any heads.—
of them that have not formed any heads.—
of our fathers and the rights of our children, large stock of leaves, but have not closed up in the form necessary to make a good, solid

A farmer friend of ours has practiced for many years the following method, which effectually closes these loose leaves in the course of the winter, thereby furnishing him with a supply of the best kind early in the spring. In the fall of the year, just before the ground closes up, he gathers all the cabbages which have not headed, together. He then digs a trench, eighteen inches or more deep, and of sufficient width to admit the cabbages. He then closes the leaves together by hand, winding a wisp of straw or something else around them to keep them together, and then puts them into this trench, with heads down and roots up. He then packs straws or leaves and earth snug about them, and rounds up the earth over them. The trench should be dug in a place where the water of the rains and the snows runs off and will not stand about them. A board, or a couple of boards nailed together in the form of a roof and put over the mound, may be useful.

In the spring of the year open your trench and you will find that your cabbages are all headed firmly together, and if the water has | Sweden, and may interest America. It is an not got in, will be solid and hard. We once tried a few heads formed in this way, which were very nice. By following this plan, we not only preserve the cabbages well during the winter, but save much of the crop which temperature as long as necessary. Say it is considered worth but a trifle.

ADVERTISING. - The New York Evening Mail says it is s'range that with so many instances of success secured by advertising there should be found any business man willing to leave it all to others. In England and France everybody advertises, the most conservative and oldest houses, as well as the young and in cookery. It makes a small fire in the the cotton year of Europe is made up to the 1st | progressive. There it is not considered an simplest furnace equal to a large an expenevidence of weakness for any man to publish sive cooking range. amount of advertising that there is in this country, and consequent wealth and prosperity. But with us there is no such universal custom. The men who advertise are exceptions. There are hundreds of houses in this city who have never advertised, and who would think it foolish for them to do so. But, if they would employ this means for increasing their business, it might be doubled and trebled .-Meanwhile, the exceptional few who do advertise reap magnificent rewards, without ex-ception. We defy any reader to point to an instance where a man has lost money by skillful

advertising. There is no business that will not bear ad. vertising. It is the magic wand that can coin riches by the shortest route. It has never been known to fail. There are thousands and tens of thousands of instances where it has achievper cent, of a total of over 2,500,000 bales.

The crop of 1866 in the United States for the use it is not the shredest business man. ed a triumphant success. He who does not There is a philosophy and art about advertising which few seem to understand. For inhaving been cut short by a season more unfa-vorable than almost any heretofore experienced. wait for good times before they advertise.— The season of 1867, has, however, proved most propitious, and the amount to come formost propitious, and the amount to come fornouncements. They take whole pages in books and manuals and defunct papers, which are published for some narrow speciality, and vonder that they do not hear from them. If they had placed their cards in some live daily paper, which goes into families every evening or morning, they would have reaped the desired reward. The daily paper is the best place for an advertisement of any kind.

PUMPKINS .- Large quantities of this vegetable are annually produced on most farms, and while sound and good, are relished by most oat or rye straw, and place therein a layer of pumpkins, the best and fairest of the crop, then another stratum of straw, and so on till you have "stowed" your entire crop, or so large a portion of it as you may consider necessary for winter use. A gentleman in one of the mid-

were carefully packed in straw as soon as har- answer to a dun. vested, and are in a state of fine preservation. The butter produced from the milk is of the finest quality and richest color, and the animals themselves are in much better condition -more active and healthy than I have ever known them when restricted to dry and unsuc-

There is due us in the city, some five hundred lollars on subscriptions, which we would be pleased to collect. Those who are thus indebted will read this—apply it—and act according-ly if they desire their paper continued. Print-ing for fun does not pay, and publishers like other men require money.—Vicksburg Tele-

Our experience is ditto, only more so. Lake Erie ship-captains say the water of the Lake is two feet lower than usual. BY TELEGRAPH.

The President's Message. Washington, Dec. 3. - The President opened his message by saying that the first duty at the close of the civil war was to repair injuries and secure benefit from the earliest lessons of civil war. This duty was Roberts, W. S. Smith, W. J. Persell, S. T. promptly accepted by the Executive, and insurrectionary restoration in the first moments of peace was believed to be easy and certain, and as indispensable. These expec tations have been disappointed by legisla ted the transferring of the negro from the hap. further consideration on the first Saturday tion, and now there is no Union. Where one State is as free as another to regulate its internal affairs, according to its own community is greatly embarrassed, and inelaborate argument, it follows in proportion rable. As long as one is obeyed, the other

> itary or other necessity, real or pretended which can prevent obedience to the Constitution, either North or South. I hope that you may ultimately concur in the plan of settlement consistent with our true interests and sworn duties, which is too natural and too just to be easily abandoned. It is clear to the President's apprehension that the States lately in rebellion are still members of the Union: The Executive, my predecessor, as well as myself, and the heads of all departments, have adopted and acted upon the principle, that the Union is not dissolved but is indissoluble. Congress submitted amendments to the Constitution to ification. Judges of the Supreme Court have included the Southern States in their Dis-

will be preserved, and if one is destroyed

both must perish together. There is no mil-

tricts, and they are component parts of the for them, as well as for all other States. Resolved, 3. That when any freedmen They are bound to obey, so are we. Being sincerely convinced that these views are correct, the President recommends the repeal of the acts placing the Southern States under military masters. The conflict between the reconstruction acts and the rights of the people under the Constitution is argued and llustrated at length. Alluding to negro suffrage, the President says the subjection of the States to negro dominion would be worse than the existing military despotism. The people will endure endless military oppression rather than degrade themselves by subjection to the negro race. The blacks are entitled to be well and humanely governed; but if it were possible to give them a government of their own, it would become a grave question whether we ought to do so. or whether common humanity would not require us to save them for themselves. But it is not proposed that they shall only govern themselves, but that they shall govern the whites, and in greater or less extent, control the destiny of the whole country. 9. That we assist the freedmen in bringing Negro character is constrasted with the virtue, intelligence, spirit and progress of the white race; negro population is contrasted with immigrants, and the different terms of acquiring citizenship and franchise are stated. The President yields no man in attachment to the rule for general suffrage; but it requires of some classes a time suitable for protection and preparation. To transfer our political inheritance to the negroes would, in

> depicting the horrors inevitable from the proposed government. The President says it will require a standing army, and probably more than two hundred millions per annum, to maintaing suwholly incapable of holding in subjection the white people of the South. The effect on public credit and trade of the persistence in the Congressional scheme, was discussed, showing ruin to both.

> The President's financial policy has already been truthfully foreshadowed. The message makes no special allusion to the cotton tax. Discussing the President's duties, he says: After grave considerations, cases might arise where, after laws has passed all constitutional forms and time placed on statute books, it would be the duty of the Executive to refuse to carry them on, regardless of consequences. This would be involving the country in justifiable civil war.

> A REVOLUTION IN COOKERY.-A European letter says: Visitors to the Paris exhibition may see an interesting invention, or application of natural principles, which comes from apparatus by which one small fire will cook a dozen dishes. Each dish, as soon as brought to the requisite temperature, the temperature as long as necessary. Say it take two hours to boil a dish of meat. You bring it to the boiling point in ten minutes. and then shut it up in a perfect non-conducting safe, and in two hours your meat is done, while the fire has been heating a succession of dishes, each set away in its safe to cook at leisure. Such a discovery is a revolution

> A MEXICAN JOKE .- "Have you heard the news?" said one friend to another, the other

"It is said they are going to make pesetas with the bust of the the queen on horse-

"My God!" exclaimed the other, "how unfortunate I am !" and immediately bust into

"What's the matter with you that you

commence crying? What afflicts you?"
"Why should I not cry? If, when she was was afoot, I could not get hold of one, what will become of me nov that she's on horseback."-From a Guadalajara Exchange. A man and wife were sitting at breakfast.

the other day-the husband trying to read the paper, while the wife was lecturing him on his dissipated hours. He suddenly looked up and said :

'Here's a perfectly correct sentiment. A writer in this paper says, the best capital to begin with is a capital wife." "That's very true, dear," replied the wife, smiling, thinking that her remark would

"In the deaf and dumb asylum, of course." As sympathetic novelists say, "we will not

further invade the sense of quiet domestic-We learn from reliable authority that Mr.

C. A. Brougher, Secretary of State, drew on

Saturday evening, at the drawing of the

Agricultural, Educational and Mechanical

Aid Society, the handsome sum of \$4,000. The lucky number was 4003 .- Vicksburg Telegraph. A new weekly paper is about to be started in New York, called "The Fifth Ave-

The secrets of health are: First, keep warm: second, eat regularly and slowly; third, maintain regular daily bodily labits; fourth, take early and very light suppers; fifth, keep a clean skin; sixth, get plenty of sleep at night,

A Mississippi physician has invented a writing ink which gives an appearance of being washed with gold dust. It is said to have a soothing effect upon creditors when sent in

Cultivate the physical exclusively, and you have an athlete or a savage; the moral only, and you have an enthusiast or a maniae; the intellectual only, and you have a diseased oddity—it may be ta monster. It is only by training all together—physical, intellectual, social and spiritual—that the complete man can be formed.

A ghost has emptied one of the Derbyshire England) coal mines of laborers. But three Irishmen are in the Pontifical ser-

King Theodore cut the throats of 2,000 of his troops for wishing to desert. Peoria, Ill., manufactured over \$2,000,000 worth of tobacco last year,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JACKSON THEATRE.

L. A. LINDSEY, ..... President W. Q. LOWD, ..... Secretary and Treasurer.

THE JACKSON

LAST NIGHT!

Tobin's Popular Comedy, entitled THE HONEYMOON!

Thursday Evening, December 5th

Each Performance to conclude with a Rip. Entire strength of the Company called into

play. New and Gorgeous Costumes. For particu-

lars see small bills.

NOVELTY WORKS. Iron and Brass Foundry and Machine Shop.

MANUFACTURERS of Steamboat and Stationary Engines, Sash, Muley and Circular Saw Mills, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers and MILL MACHINERY OF ALL DESCRIP-TIONS. All kinds of Distillery Work, Newll Cotton Press, Gin Shafting, Brass and Iron Cocks, Steam Guages, Bells, Gongs, and Steam Whistles, Steam and Gas Pipe Fittings, Matthews Patent Submerge Pump.

HAWLEY, BILLINGS & WAYMAN. Cornes Eighth Street and the River, LOUISVILLE, KY.

BRENNAN & CO.,

LOUISVILLE, KY. MANUFACTURERS of IMPROVED CIR-CULAR SAW MILLS, Portable Cotton Presses, Virginia Corn Shellers, Southern Corn hellers, Western Corn Shellers, Horse Powers and Threshers, and Agricultural Implements generally. Circular Saws of all sizes constant-

Southern orders solicited and promptly ttended to. Corner 8th and Grayson Streets,

dec12w6m LOUISVILLE, Ky. E. V. SEUTTER, Watch-Maker

JEWELER.

State Street, opposite Sidway's Saddlery Store Jackson, Miss. WILL sell his large stock of Jewelry, Spectacles, Clocks, Musical Instruments, &c. &c., at greatly reduced prices.

Price for yourselves and lay in your Holiday E. V. SEUTTER.

STAR \*\* PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, E. V. SEUTTER,

JACKSON, MISS. Opposite Sidway's Sadlery, State Street. DHOTOGRAPHS, Melaianeotypes, Terographs &c., for Albums, or mailing, for Breastpins, Lockets, &c., taken in exquisite

style. Come and see specimens. Satisfaction E. V. SEUTTER, Artist and Proprietor. Emigration to Brazil.

THE BRAZILIAN EMIGRATION AGEN-CY, New York, will dispatch for Rio de Janeiro, on or about the 15th of December,

1867, the A 1 iron steamer CIRCASSIAN. (1500 tons burthen,) Ellis, Master. This vessel has been expressly chartered to take passengers desiring to emigrate to Brazil. Passages advanced by the Government and payable with purchased lands in 6 years. Su-

perior cabin accommodations - extra - and comfortable second class one QUINTINO BOCAYUVA. For particulars apply to Elliott& McKeever, 109 Gravier St., New Orleans, Agents of the steamer; Or to the Brazilian Consul of New Orleans. nov30d11t

ROOPER'S FOUR-SHOOTING SHOT-GUN.

Firing Four Shots in Two Seconds, Using common Amrunition.

MANUFACTURED by the ROPER RE-PEATING RIFLE Co., Amherst, Mass., under the personal supervision of C. M. SPEN-CER, inventor of the famous Spencer Rifle. JOSEPH GRIFFITH & SON, Ag'ts. 166 Main street, Louisville, Ky. Send for Circular, nov18daw6m.

J. M. DAVIS. Florence, Ala.

89p3\_d&w8m.

Louisville Formerly Ward & Cary J. M. DAVIS & CO.

S. P. CARY

LOUISVILLE, KY.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS, No 155 Main street, between 4th and 5th.

LOUIS KELLER. MARBLE WORKS, No. 164 (old 427) Jefferson St., near Fifth LOUISVILLE, KY.

Monuments, Tombs, Grave Stones, Mantles, Statuary, Urns, Counter Slabs, etc., etc., urnished at short notice. To Drawings for Monuments, Vaults, Grave Stones, etc., made to order.

Family Dyes! Family Dyes! FOR Dying Silks, Woolen, also mixed goods, cotton and wool Shawls, Searfs, Ribbons, Dresses, Feathers, Bonnets, Hats and all kinds of wearing apparel, with pe fect

FAST COLORS. All colors just received, at ASH & LEMLY'S, Stewart Buildin

UNDERTAKING. MRS. W. W. HARDY will still continue to carry on the Undertaking business un-der the supervision of Mr. H. M. Taylor, and feels confident of being able to give satisfaction

on hand; other Coffins made to order. A fine Hearse always in readiness.

MRS. W. W. HARDY.

Jackson, Feb. 867-1vd. Cotton Ties! Cotton Ties!!

in price and quality.

METALIC CASES of all kinds constantly

THE celebrated "LOUISVILLE COTTON TIE," a superior article made by J. H. Davies & Co., just seceived and for sale on the Cashier 1st National Bank; Buck & Baley, druggists: Naw Orleans, Buck & Baley, druggists: Naw Orl most reasonable terms, by WM. J. BROWN & SON. oengodtf. Jackson, Miss.

NOTICE.

W ILL be sold at Auction, December 15th V all of the remaining stock of M. S. Craft & Co., consisting of Drugs, Medicines Stationery, Fancy Goods, Paints, and great variety of other Goods, generally found in a to write. The most liberal inducements are well appointed Drug Store. Also, the Furni-ture, &c, Until the above date the stock is offered at cost. Nov. 22dtd J. L. CARTER, Trustees.

PLANTERS INSURANCE COM-PANY of MISSISSIPPI.

■ NSURES against damage by Fire, Light B.G. HUMPHREYS, J. G. MILLIGAN, President, Secretary,
OFFICE—Corner State and Pearl streets, JACKSON, MISS.

SPECIAL NOTICE. No Credit! No Credit!!

BELIEVING that the credit system is ruin-ous to both the seller and buyer, and that continuance in it will result in general bank. ruptey, we the undersigned, DRUGGISTS OF JACKSON, MISS., hereby notify our friends, and the public generally, that from and after the 1st day of December, 1867, we will keep NO BOOKS in which to open accounts, and that WE CANNOT and WILL NOT CREDIT ANY BODY. nov24-d2w ASH & LEMLY, BUCK & BALEY

TAPPAN & CO.

DEALERS IN

Iron, Steel, Nails, Spikes, BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS,

HOLLOW-WARE. PRINTERS MATERIALS. PRINTING and WRAPPING PAPER, ETC

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing in the

VICKSBURG.

AXES,

Livery and Sale Stable business, in this city, between the undersigned, under the firm style of Massie & Herod, is this day dissolved y mutual consent. All having claims against the late firm are equested to present them immediately, and those indebted, will come forward and make J. B. MASSIE. settlement. A. J. HEROD. Jackson, Nov. 23, '67. nov27dtf.

NOTICE. ARTIES wishing to order COAL from

Selma, can receive any information relative to cost of Coal and rates of Railroad charges per ton to Jackson, by calling on the Agent of V. & M. R. R., at Jackson De-Dec 4, d3t;

LAND FOR SALE! HAVE for sale on reasonable terms, a

TRACT OF LAND.

ying four miles northwest from VAUGHN'S STATION, Yazoo county, containing one hundred and sixty acres, one hundred and twenty cleared, forty of which is fresh and in cultivation this year. The houses are

For particulars apply to me near Deason-ville, or to W. F. Heard, near the premises. JESSE F. HEARD.

DR. COUDEN.

WHO has acquired great celebrity in Lou-isville and throughout the State, by his great success in the treatment of

CANCER.

The Doctor removes Cancer without Pain or

the Use of the Knife, and in addition to this he treats all CHRONIC DISEASES

Dr. Couden can be consulted at the National Hotel, or at his office, South East corner of Main and 3d streets. Post Office Box 670. A very Remarkable Case of Cancer Cur-

ed by Dr. W. C. COUDEN, of Louisville, Ky. I wish to make a statement to the public, of the case of my little son, only 31/2 years old, who was so terribly afflicted with cancer, which was thought to be incurable when placed him under the Doctor's care. The cancer was a very large one, involving almost the entire cheek. It appeared to be of a very ma lignant character, and rapid growth, and has been coming for about three years. The Doc tor made an application which he continued but a short time, which did not cause but comparatively little pain to my son. The application appeared to leave the cancer in a dea state, and in a few days it sloughed out, leav ing the surrounding parts in a healthy cond tion, and it has since been successfully healed

and he is now entirely free from pain and per feetly well; and my hitle son is very proud of being cured I have seen and heard of a great number of ases cured by Dr. Couden's treatment, and in the strongest manner I recommend him to all those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with cancer. I would advise all persons thus afflicted to make no delay in securing Dr. Couden's treatment, as I believe his treatment to be less painful and far superior to any other physician in the United States. Any one desiring further particulars can address me at

C. S. PAYN.

We, the undersigned, are acquainted with C. S. Payn, and know that his little son was sucessfully treated by Dr. W. C. Couden, of this ity and from what we are able to judge from the appearance of the child, it was surely very remarkable success. GEO W. WICKS,

Haglersville, Henry county, Tennessee.

No. 103 West main Street W. M. GRUBB, | Commission Merchants J. F. McClure. Corner Washington J. F. MCCLURE.) and Second streets. TAYLOR CRANE, No. 274 West Main street. G. B. BLANCHARD, No. 132 West Main st. de dewim



AGENTS FOR DERINGER PISTOLS. Dealers in ARMS AND AMMUNITION,

WOLF & DURRINGER,

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, TOOLS AND MATERIAL. Corner of Fifth and Market Streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

HERE'S YOUR MULE!!

ON the 21st inst., one James Hawkins, (colored) come to Clinton, Miss., riding a sorrell horse Mule, medium size, offering to sell him at such price that it was evident the Mule was not his property. The Mule is now in my possession, which the owner can get by paying charges and for this advertisement, proving property, etc. nov30dlw J. W. WELBORN.

W. J. BROWN & SON. GENERAL AGENTS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. JACKSON, MISS.

Liberal advances in cash or goods, on cotton or produce consigned to Blakemore, Wooldridge, & Co., New Orleans. Consignments and Agencies solicited.

REFERENCES:—Jackson: Joshua Green, gists: New Orleans: S. E. Moore, Camp st., L. R. Coleman; Blakemore, Wooldridge, & Co: Vicksburg: Wm. Crutcher and C. A. Manlove St Louis: Anderson & Watson; T. M. Ellis &

Stevenson. WANTED

A N AGENT for Mississippi, to introduce a new and improved method of learning W. E. SHADER. dec4daw1t 82 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

sepő-d4m.

MELODEO

PALLOR, CHURCH, GEV

WARRANTED FOR SIX Second-Hand Planos

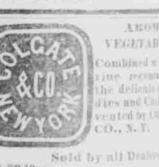
WATER'S PIANOFORM York, and through By the admini The Waters' Plane Forts

TESTIMONIA

names of the leads

Waters Pianos from personal ham's Magazia

No 481 Broadway, No.



Sentinel Extensi STOVE CASTINGSANDING

ME. NUMBERSHELD. STATE STREET, JACK AM now offering lating Stoves mad . la SENTINEL EXTE It is stronger, more sim third less price than the 8 at this place, and in the made at Louis ville, ky, & Co., is preferate

een in this marks t

All fully furnish

In great variety a

e depots at price in sit DANIEL & LOW REAL ESTATE JACKSON, MISSE PROPOSE to publish a for gratuitous de

estate, will and it to their

and learn our to DICKEL FINE WATCHES, CLO

Spectacles of every lies MASONIC REGALIAS A MUSIC BOX NO 82 WEST MADES LOUISVILLE, EL Watches, Clocks and Mass repaired and was

Nov 12-43 J. M. MOBERSON WHOLESALE DESIGN

NOTIONS, No. 185 West Main Street. and Sixth,

LOUISVILLE, B Nov. 15-dayum. JAS. B. CLARK

A TTORNEY AT LAW, JACK Office Post-Office Building